

Greek Cypriots are still dedicated to reunification, but they were simply not willing to accept a plan that forced them to accept the good will of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Speaker, before last month's vote, I voiced concern over some of the provisions included in the final Annan plan. I think the overall vote shows who benefited most from this plan, the Turkish Cypriot people and Turkey. I met with the Secretary-General in March to express my concerns with some of the proposals he was planning to include in his final plan. During that meeting, I strongly recommended that the United Nations maintain a presence on the island as long as the Turkish Army remained there.

The Secretary-General assured me that U.N. forces would remain on the island for a considerable amount of time, but his final plan allowed Turkish troops to stay indefinitely without an international presence. This was simply unacceptable. Like most Greek Cypriots, I was extremely worried about the actions Turkish troops would take with the absence of a neutral international presence to keep them in line. I was also concerned that Turkey would not abide by the final agreement and its troops would contribute to further instability and insecurity.

Mr. Speaker, the Annan plan should have called for the removal of all foreign troops and should have eliminated the right of foreign powers to unilaterally intervene in Cyprus. Greek Cypriots were concerned that the plan did not contain ironclad provisions for the implementation of the agreement, especially for those provisions where Turkey's cooperation was necessary. The Cypriots were forced to take the Turkish Government at its word that occupied land would be returned to its rightful owners 3 to 5 years down the line. The Cypriots were forced to take the Turkish Government at its word that the Turkish Parliament would ratify the treaty. And, as I have said, the Cypriots were forced to believe that Turkey would remove its troops according to the timetable in the Annan plan and were forced to deal with the fact that Turkish troops will remain in Cyprus forever with Turkey having the unilateral right to intervene at any time.

Greek Cypriots were also concerned that the Annan plan denied the majority of the Greek Cypriot refugees the right of return to their homes in safety. They were also concerned the plan imposed on them the liability to pay large claims for the loss of use of properties in the Turkish occupied area.

Mr. Speaker, all of these concerns led to the rejection of the Annan plan by the Greek Cypriots in the referendum. But as the Greek Cypriot President said, the Greek Cypriots are not turning their backs on the Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots will continue to hold out hope that a common future for all Cypriots within the European Union will eventually be a reality, but

it must happen without any third parties, like the Turkish Government, dictating that future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SMART SECURITY AND IRAQI PRISONERS OF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absolutely outraged last week when along with the rest of the world I learned that U.S. service members and private American contractors in Iraq had abused and tortured Iraqi prisoners of war and had forced them to commit heinous sexual acts. War is devastating, it is terrifying, but even in war there is no place for actions such as these. The abuse inflicted by a few soldiers is causing much ill will around the world. What is worse, I feel it will further embolden our enemies to commit acts of terrorism against the United States and horrific acts of abuse against our own troops should they be captured.

But almost equally reprehensible was the response of our Commander in Chief to the abuses that took place at Abu Ghraib, the prison in Iraq. Instead of claiming full responsibility for the actions of members of the United States military, President Bush expressed his regrets that the abuses had occurred while distancing himself from those abuses. At another time, President Harry Truman did not try to distance himself from abuses that occurred during his watch. In his January 1953 farewell address to the American people, President Truman made an important assertion in that regard, saying, and I quote, "The President, whoever he is, has to decide. He can't pass the buck to anybody. No one else can do the deciding for him. That's his job." President Truman is also the person who made famous the quote, "The buck stops here." President Bush would be well served to take notice of this quotation which Harry Truman thought was so important that he kept it as a sign on his desk in the Oval Office.

Mr. Speaker, the buck does not stop with the young woman who was photographed holding an Iraqi prisoner on a leash. The buck does not stop with Brigadier General Jannice Karpinski, the U.S. general in charge of running the prisons in Iraq. The buck does not stop with Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, one of the highest-ranking military officers in Iraq. The buck does not even stop with Donald Rumsfeld,

the Secretary of Defense. The buck stops with the Commander in Chief. At the moment, that happens to be George W. Bush. That is where the buck stops. Remember what Harry Truman said at his 1953 farewell address. He said the President cannot pass the buck to anybody.

There has to be a better way, because the Bush doctrine of unilateralism and passing the buck within his own administration has been tried and it has failed. It is time for a new national security strategy, one that emphasizes brains instead of brawn, one that is consistent with the best American values. I have introduced legislation to create a SMART security platform for the 21st century, H. Con. Res. 392. SMART stands for "sensible, multilateral American response to terrorism." SMART treats war as an absolute last resort. It fights terrorism with stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships. It controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with a renewed commitment to nonproliferation. And it aggressively invests in the development of impoverished nations with an emphasis on women's health and education.

Remember, the buck stops with the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States. No more passing the buck, Mr. President. Instead, let us rely on the very best of America, our commitment to peace and freedom, our compassion for the people of the world and our capacity for multilateral leadership. Let us be smart. Let us be smart about our future. SMART security is tough, it is pragmatic, it is patriotic, and it will keep America safe.

RECOGNIZING THE INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN TO THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor tonight to speak on House Concurrent Resolution 352, legislation that I am proud to have introduced which gives much deserved recognition to the many invaluable contributions made by the people of Indian origin to the United States. Since the earliest days of our Republic, citizens of Indian origin have emigrated to our Nation in the pursuit of freedom and prosperity for themselves and their families. As American citizens, they have integrated into American society, and they have made extraordinary contributions to the United States, helping to make our Nation a more efficient and prosperous country.

□ 2015

Indian Americans greatly value education and have made many significant contributions in the fields of law,

science, technology, business development, public service, literature, and the arts, just to name a few. They are our doctors; over 35,000 of them practice medicine in the United States. And they are our astronauts, professors, and business leaders.

There are over 2 million Indian Americans today who proudly call America their home, and they have become woven into the economic growth and social fabric of our Nation.

This resolution also honors the long history of democracy in India, the most populous democracy in the world; and it reaffirms our Nation's commitment to working with India towards our mutual interest of global peace, prosperity, and freedom. India and its 1 billion citizens greatly value the close relationship that exists between the United States and their country, and they continue to strengthen their ties with us based on their shared value and shared security concerns.

The United States and India are strategic partners; and as the Speaker knows, India was one of the first countries to offer the United States its support following the tragic September 11 attacks. And today India remains one of our closest allies in the war on terrorism.

We must continue to increase trade and cooperative economic efforts with India and together strive to increase prosperity among all nations of the world. As two democracies working together, we can make dreams become a reality.

I also want to recognize the efforts of Dr. Krishna Reddy, president of the Indian American Friendship Council, for his efforts in building and promoting strong bonds of friendship between Indian Americans and all Americans.

Finally, this resolution acknowledges the benefits of working together with India towards promoting global peace, prosperity, and freedom. Once again, I am proud to have introduced this resolution, and I am very pleased that the House of Representatives has passed it overwhelmingly today. I thank my colleagues for that. Doing so sends a clear message to both the United States and India that we share common values, honor contributions from both sides, and treasure our mutual friendship.

H. CON. RES. 352

Whereas India is the largest democratic country in the world and enjoys a close and mutual friendship with the United States based on common values and common interests;

Whereas people of Indian origin who have for decades immigrated to the United States have made extraordinary contributions to the United States, helping to make the United States a more efficient and prosperous country;

Whereas these contributions have spanned disciplines ranging from science, technology, business development, and public service, to social justice, philanthropy, literature, and the arts;

Whereas generations of doctors and nurses of Indian origin have attended to the sick in large cities as well as in rural regions of the United States that are otherwise underserved;

Whereas people of Indian origin have designed defense systems that protect United States naval ships while at sea, and have contributed to engineering, designing, and participating in the United States space shuttle program, at great personal sacrifice;

Whereas people of Indian origin have invented many of the technologies that power the computer and the internet, have created and directed laboratories that produced significant breakthroughs in modern medicine, and have taught at, and are leaders of, many United States institutions of higher learning;

Whereas people of Indian origin have made invaluable contributions to the vitality and viability of the United States economy through creative entrepreneurship and leadership in both large and small businesses;

Whereas people of Indian origin have shared and integrated their rich culture into the fabric of American daily life;

Whereas trade with India integrates a democratic country of more than one billion people into the flow of commerce, offering the United States a large and rapidly growing market and unlocking vast reservoirs of talent;

Whereas the United States is India's largest trading partner and a major source of foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investment in India;

Whereas United States exports to India are growing at 25 percent, making India one of the fastest growing foreign markets for United States goods and services;

Whereas India's industrial tariffs have fallen from 150 percent in 1988 to a peak rate of 20 percent today;

Whereas United States exports to India will accelerate as India continues reducing tariffs and instituting liberalization measures in its trade and investment regime, thereby expanding the trade relationship of the two countries and bringing mutual benefits;

Whereas India has been a key partner in the war against terrorism;

Whereas India and the United States have agreed to increase cooperation in the areas of nuclear activities, civilian space programs, high-technology trade, and missile defense;

Whereas multi-faceted cooperation between India and the United States will strengthen the bonds of friendship and commerce between the two countries, lead to the peaceful use of space technology, and increase global stability and security; and

Whereas United States efforts, whether in combating global HIV/AIDS, pursuing nuclear non-proliferation, promoting democracy, enhancing stability of the world economy, eliminating poverty, fighting terrorism, and expanding and strengthening global trade, will be more effective and successful with India as a strategic partner: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the contributions of people of Indian origin to the United States, and

(2) is committed to working together with India towards promoting peace, prosperity, and freedom among all countries of the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ETHERIDGE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak on the Justice Department's recently announced initiative to partner with the State of Mississippi in investigating the brutal murder of Emmett Till in the sham Jim Crow trial that subsequently acquitted the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

Given the significance of this tragedy in American history, I accepted the Justice Department's announcement with mixed feelings. On the one hand, I felt relief. But on the other hand, I thought to myself it is about time. This investigation should have been conducted at least 49 years ago.

On August 28, 1955, in Money, Mississippi, Roy Bryant and his half brother J.W. Milam kidnapped 14-year-old Emmett Till from his uncle's home where he was staying for the summer. Bryant and Milam brutally beat Emmett Till, took him to the edge of the Tallahatchie River, shot him in the head, fastened a large metal fan used for ginning cotton to his neck with barbed wire, and pushed the body into the river. Emmett Till's body washed ashore some 3 days later.

Emmett's mother, Mamie Till, insisted on leaving her dead son's casket open at the funeral on the south side of Chicago. She did not let the coroner alter Emmett's deformed face, and for 3 days his casket lay open for anyone and for everyone to see. Photographs of Emmett's body were published in newspapers and magazines around the world. And after an all-white, all-male jury acquitted Bryant and Milam for the murder, the world became outraged.

Two years later, Milam and Bryant subsequently and candidly, and truthfully I might add, admitted their crime to *Look Magazine* and went into exact detail on how they committed their heinous crime.

A hundred days after the murder of Emmett Till, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and the American civil rights movement was born. In the aftermath of the trial, Mamie Till begged the Justice Department and President Eisenhower to investigate her son's death, but her pleas were ignored.

Almost 50 years later, on February 10, 2004, I introduced a bipartisan congressional resolution, H. Con. Res. 360, calling upon the Justice Department to investigate the murder of Emmett Till and the sham trial that acquitted Bryant and Milam. Fifty-four Members of